

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern**.

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

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No. 7,267

ALEXANDRIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1905.

[SIX PAGES P.T. 1.]

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Bertha can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Company's Agents.

The through steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday for the present. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare is £9 to Brindisi.

The combined Sea and special train fare has been reduced to £22.9.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Marseilles.

During the Monsoon season the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Thursday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.56 p.m. on Saturday.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, SUEZ.

F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Suez about August 25. R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Suez about Sept. 5.

R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Port Said about Aug. 15. R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Port Said about Aug. 25.

Reduced fares: 1st Class, £11; 2nd Class, £8; 3rd Class, £5.

For further information apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, CAIRO, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, SUEZ.

Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS, PORT SAID & PORT-TWIFK (Suez) 31-12-95

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TUTTUKIN, etc. and RANGOON, Departures from Suez.

R.M.S. "Bibby" will leave Suez about August 17. R.M.S. "Bibby" will leave Suez about August 27.

Reduced fares: 1st Class, £11; 2nd Class, £8; 3rd Class, £5.

For further information apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, CAIRO, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, SUEZ.

Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS, PORT SAID & PORT-TWIFK (Suez) 31-12-95

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITILENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

Steamers leave Suez fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HODHDAH, and ADEN; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIN direct. Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinai) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS. COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency.

31-12-94

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL sailing at HALFA (Suez). JAMES MOSS & Co. St. James St., Liverpool, (Manchester).

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Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

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Depot for Prince Metternich's "Richardquelle," the best mineral table water in the world.

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A HOTEL COMPANY.

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CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.
(Coptic and Mohamedan.)

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Sun. 13 | Radish and native carrot sown. |
| Mon. 14 | Beginning of cotton harvest. Milk is scarce. |
| Tues. 15 | Plant narcissus bulbs. |
| Wed. 16 | If rain falls it is injurious to crops. |
| Thurs. 17 | End of period for avoiding diseases according to Hippocrates. |
| Fri. 18 | End of period (70 days) of Siam winds. |
| Sat. 19 | Be careful to avoid the bites of reptiles and insects. |

DAILY WEATHER REPORT
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
ALEXANDRIA.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Direction of wind | Force | State of sky | Temp. (Max. Temp. in the shade) | Temp. (Min. Temp. in the shade) | Temp. (Mean) | Temp. (Wet Bulb) | Temp. (Dry Bulb) |
| From N.E. | 10 | Partly cloudy | 30.5 | 20.5 | 25.5 | 20.5 | 30.5 |
| From S.W. | 10 | Partly cloudy | 30.5 | 20.5 | 25.5 | 20.5 | 30.5 |

REMARKS.
There is no change in the weather to record. The wind has dropped slightly and the sea is smooth. The barometer remains steady 7.

OTHER STATIONS.
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday

| STATIONS. | Max. Temp. in the shade. | Min. Temp. in the shade. | STATIONS. | Max. Temp. in the shade. | Min. Temp. in the shade. |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Port Said | 30 | 24 | Mersa | 41 | 30 |
| Suez | 35 | 24 | Barber | 40 | 27 |
| Helwan | 35 | 23 | Shakia | 44 | 30 |
| Ghiza | 36 | 20 | Khartoum | 36 | 26 |
| Assiut | 36 | 23 | Wadi Madani | 38 | 18 |
| Assiut | 36 | 23 | Djenn | 35 | 22 |
| Wadi Halfa | 30 | 21 | | | |

FOREIGN STATIONS.

| STATIONS. | Barom. | Wind. | Temp. | State of sky. |
|-----------|--------|-------------|-------|---------------|
| Tripoli | 767.3 | Mod. S. | 35 | Slight |
| Malta | 768.1 | Light S. | 31 | Mod. |
| Brindisi | 769.6 | Strong S. | 33 | Brough |
| Athens | 768.6 | Almod. calm | 26 | Calm |
| Constant | 768.1 | Almod. calm | 23 | Calm |

PHASES OF THE MOON

| Aug. 1 New Moon | 6.3 a.m. | 6.18 | 6.40 |
|-------------------|-----------|------|------|
| " 8 First Quarter | 0.16 a.m. | 6.17 | 6.45 |
| " 16 Full Moon | 8.21 a.m. | 6.21 | 6.50 |
| " 23 Last Quarter | 8.10 a.m. | 6.30 | 6.50 |
| " 30 New Moon | 2.13 p.m. | 6.30 | 6.50 |

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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The Egyptian Gazette
An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.
Editor & Manager: R. SHELLENG.
Price: One Piastre Tariff.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1905.

THE PORTSMOUTH FETES.
When two Emperors meet, great diplomatic and military combinations may result from their meeting, but there is no guarantee that their peoples will approve the arrangements into which their masters have entered. William II. and Nicolas II. may have arrived at decisions that will alter the map of the world, but their subjects have not been taken into their confidence, and we doubt whether the interview of the Imperial Yachtsmen caused more than an uneasy curiosity among the mass of Germans and Russians. No German felt his patriotic stature lengthened by a cabit because his Emperor boarded the Tsar's yacht at an unearthly hour of the night, and no Russian, whatever his political views, showed any inclination to throw his cap in the air on the off-chance that Russia had gained an ally in a most dangerous political crisis. What a difference at Portsmouth! There the Navies fraternised, meeting one another with a cheerful good humour and hospitality that had no formal or merely official about it. Official courtesies have their value in international politics: they are the indispensable preliminaries to all international relations, the bow and salutation and half a minute's chat of acquaintances meeting one another in the

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world's diplomatic thoroughfare. Just as acquaintanceship ripens to friendship between persons who are sympathetic, so the official reception and the royal visit are followed by the fraternisation of the fleets and the exchange of visits between labour unions, corporations, members of Parliament, Chambers of Commerce, and every sort of representative body. His Majesty's visit to Paris was a success, owing to his great personal popularity in the French Capital, but the understanding between nations had certainly not reached its present cordiality, and, while we have not the slightest wish to belittle the splendid work that our King has done, and is doing, in the cause of international peace and amity, we must face the fact that any ruler stands a chance of a very good reception in Paris or London, simply because he is a ruler.

Then came the visits of Deputies to England, of Members of Parliament to France. Commercial and business men on both sides of the water woke up to the fact that international disagreements were bad policy. Editors roared less and less loudly, or, if the sudden cessation of vocal activity proved upsetting, found other recipients for their leonine challenges. Olmuy efforts to injure the understanding which were made by third parties, only strengthened it and the 'entente cordiale' runs few risks to-day from external foes. Its only danger comes from its over-enthusiastic partisans, who were a few years ago its greatest enemies. The jingoes on both sides of the channel have been converted—after a fashion—and are now shaking hands and swearing eternal friendship, but, being still under the influence of old and bad habits, they cannot help suggesting that it would be no bad plan for the reconciled foes to fall upon and rob a third party, who has shown himself somewhat churlish in his attitude towards their reconciliation and is suspected of innumerable intrigues. The converted prizefighter's vehemence occasionally disconcerts even the Salvation Army, and the reasonable and judicious sovereigns or statesmen, who engineer alliances and national understandings must feel a certain apprehension when the ex-Jingo, with the warmth and vigour that have characterised his past, suggests that the word 'understanding' should be replaced by 'offensive and defensive alliance.' There is good enough cause for leaving such questions alone in the early days of the entente. An alliance may develop perfectly naturally in the future—there is no useful object to be gained in fastening it now—and we must always remember that for France an alliance with a purely maritime power is not a sufficient guarantee against certain eventualities.

Calendar of Coming Events
ALEXANDRIA.

August.
Tues. 15 Mex. Prince's Restaurant des Bains. Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon. Sundays, morning.
Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
Alhambra. Italian company in *Come la Figlia*. 9.15 p.m.
A. C. C. grounds. E. T. C. v. Mr. Lawson's XI. 1.30 p.m.

Fri. 18 A. C. C. ground. A. C. C. v. Mr. Bartlett's XI. 1.30 p.m.
San Stefano Casino. Children's Ball. 6.15 p.m.

CAIRO.

August.
Tues. 15 Ezbekieh Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9.15 p.m.
Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9.30 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.
Alcazar Parisien. English Troupe. 9.30 p.m.
Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.
Fri. 18 Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

KOREA QUESTION SETTLED.

OTHER POINTS UNDECIDED.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), August 14. On Saturday the Conference discussed, without arriving at a conclusion, the recognition of the preponderant position of Japan in Korea.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), August 14. The plenipotentiaries re-assembled this morning. The clause relating to the status of Korea was settled.

PORTSMOUTH (U.S.A.), August 14. The peace conference has discussed the first clause, relative to the situation in Korea. (H.)

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

CORDIAL FAREWELLS.

PARIS, August 14. The enthusiasm of the reception which culminated in the historic celebration at Westminster Hall has created a profound impression in France, and the French Press of all shades warmly re-echoes Mr. Balfour's statement that the gathering is a harbinger of peace throughout the world.

PARIS, August 14. M. Rouvier stated in an interview that he is greatly impressed by the British welcome to the French fleet, and said that its heartiness has aroused the sincerest satisfaction among all classes in France, who will know how to reciprocate the feelings.

PORTSMOUTH, August 14. The French fleet left this morning. Great crowds of cheering people both afloat and ashore saw it off.

PORTSMOUTH, August 14. The French fleet has left, and was accorded an extremely hearty send-off.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING.

TO MEET AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, August 14. King Edward has left for Marienbad. (R.)

LONDON, August 14. King Edward has left for Marienbad. (H.)

ISCHL, August 14. King Edward will be the guest of the Emperor of Austria to-morrow. On Wednesday morning he proceeds to Marienbad. (Routier)

YEMEN REBELS DEFEATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14. Marshal Faissi reports that he defeated the Yemen rebels concentrated near Seb-el-hamis, with heavy loss.

COTTON CONFERENCE CALLED.

ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE.

MANCHESTER, August 14. The Lord Mayor has arranged for a conference in the town hall, to attempt to arrange a compromise with regard to the cotton crisis.

NORWAY APPROVES OF DISSOLUTION.

CHRISTIANIA, August 14. The Norwegian plebiscite has practically unanimously approved of the dissolution. (R.)

THE FAMINE IN ANDALUSIA.

MADRID, August 14. The misery in Andalusia increases. The peasants are pillaging the farms.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, August 14. Fifth Test Match. The weather was fine, and the wicket good. There were 20,000 people present. England won the toss for the 5th time. 387 runs for 7 wickets. Fry 144, Jackson 76, Hayward 59.

VISITORS LIST.

The following is the list of visitors at present staying at the Beau-Rivage Hotel, Ramleh: Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Westcott and family, Mr. A. Metral, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ades and family, Miss M. Isler, Miss E. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Rotherham, Capt. and Mrs. Richards Crawley and family, Capt. and Mrs. Ugo Lazzato and family, Miss M. Apsey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Deffs and family, Mr. E. Tiller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Praz and family, Mr. A. Massabbi, Mr. and Mrs. L. Loucas and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas Boy Boutros, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. René Droux, Mr. H. Tavitian, the Misses Tavitian, Mr. Alfred Platmann, Mr. and Mrs. M. Matatia, Miss M. Scholthausen, Miss V. de Castro, Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Paré, Mr. and Mrs. Joyce, Mr. A. C. Nator.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE PLAGUE.—Yesterday's bulletin reports one death in hospital at Alexandria.

KILLED BY A SCORPION.—A native child died on Sunday in the Gamalieh district of Cairo from the sting of a scorpion.

ASSUMPTION DAY.—To-day being the Feast of The Assumption, the drawing of the Credit Foncier lotteries has been postponed till to-morrow.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Abdeen district of Cairo during to-morrow night and at dawn of the 17th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

CAIRO STATION.—An electric plant is to be erected at the Cairo station on a plot of land expropriated from the Wakf of Mohamed Shalabi el Kharbithi, measuring nearly two feddans in area.

COTTON-WORM DUTY.—Messrs. W. Draper, H. Swift, and W. Cartwright, who were appointed for cotton-worm duty, have been struck off the list of temporary employés, their work being completed.

SUEZ CANAL.—12 vessels passed through the Canal on the 11th inst., of which 6 were British, 2 German, 1 Dutch, 2 French, 1 Danish. The day's receipts were fr. 339,063.49 making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 3,308,804.31.

A PARTIAL LUNAR ECLIPSE visible at Cairo took place this morning, commencing at 4.44 a.m. and terminating at 6.48 a.m. Our correspondent expresses his belief that the arabisms which awoke him at about 3.30 a.m. were full of ardent astronomers!

MEANOUR IMPROVEMENTS.—The new street in Menouf will be 980 metres in length by 12 metres in breadth; the street and the median into which it will open will bear the name of H.H. the Khedive and be known as Sharia (Midan) Abbas-el-Tani.

ACCIDENT ON MARIOUT LINE.—Mohamed Khalifa, who is employed on the Daira Khasa's Mariout railway, made an unsuccessful attempt to board a moving train yesterday and sustained injuries that necessitate forty days' treatment in hospital.

THEFT FROM A HOTEL.—Iskandar Effendi el Shediak has informed the Cairo police that the sum of £16, and a gold watch and chain were stolen from his room in the Bosphorus Hotel on Saturday night. An inquiry into the theft is being made by the police.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—A grand ball for children will be held on the terrace of the Casino on Friday. During the ball a Massenet pavan will be danced by the children, conducted by the well-known professor of dancing M. Longhi, who has arranged the dance. Chocolate will be provided. The ball will commence at 6.15 p.m.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—An Italian, named Antonio Gabarosi, quarrelled with an Abyssinian in the Coptic Bazaar, Cairo, the other day, and stabbed him in the back with a knife. The Abyssinian was seriously wounded and was taken to Kasr-el-Aini hospital in a grave condition. The Italian succeeded in making good his escape.

A NEW DEPARTURE on the part of Mustapha Pasha Kamel is one of the topics of the day in native circles. The Editor of "El Lewa" is to interview the German Emperor, and announce his intention of giving his Imperial Majesty a truthful account of the present state of affairs in Egypt. We hope that this report is true, but publish it under all reserve.

SMUGGLER ARRESTED.—The quay police have arrested an ingenious Greek smuggler, who concealed a large bale of hashish under his scarf, and performed his feat in the hope that the cheap agents he employed would, so to speak, drown the smell of the hashish. But, though like Horace's lover, "perfusus liquidis odoribus," he did not escape the vigilance of the quay police.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Prince Aziz Pasha Hassan is making a short stay at Cairo.

Captain G. Clifford M. Hall, R.E., of the Egyptian State Railways, and Mr. H. N. Bowden-Smith, private secretary to the Financial Adviser, are returning to Egypt by the Bibby liner Shropshire, leaving Marseilles on the 8th proximo.

Mr. M. Melville, inspector in the Ministry of the Interior, has been granted leave of absence until October 17.

Mr. Otto Sterling, agent of the North German Lloyd Company at Cairo, who proceeded to Europe on account of illness, by the last steamer of that line from Alexandria, is not expected to return before November.

Our popular coffeehouse M. R. Canivet, Editor of "La Réforme," has left for Europe with Miss Canivet.

CAIRO ASSIZES.

THE MAHMAL THEFT.

As stated in our issue of Saturday the trial of Andraous Meloka and his accomplices, charged with the theft of part of the treasure, consisting of £8,000, which accompanied the Mahmal, came before the Criminal Court of the Native Court of Appeal at Cairo yesterday. The bench consisted of Yehia Bey Ibrahim, who presided, Maître Yusuf Bey Chawki, and Maître Ahmed Bey Helmi. Maître Ahmed Bey Rifat represented the Parquet and conducted the prosecution, Maître Shawir Bey Mikhalil, who was appointed by the Tribunal to defend three of the accused, being unavoidably absent on account of a domestic bereavement, his place was taken by Maître Mourad Effendi Farag, whilst Said Hannallah, the fourth accused, was defended by Maître Guirguis Wassefi. Long before the trial began there was a large number of people waiting for admittance, and soon after the proceedings commenced the court was crowded to its utmost capacity. The three principal accused are Andraous Meloka, Manourius Khalil, and Ibrahim Ashour. With the exception of the latter, all the other prisoners are Copts. At nine o'clock they were brought into the court and placed in the dock with other prisoners, also awaiting trial, including Leon Fahmy. Andraous Meloka is a powerful looking man of medium height, but the other accused seemed of the ordinary type of native, and showed no distinctive feature calling for mention.

The representative of the Parquet opened the case for the prosecution by a speech, clear and succinct, during which he narrated the circumstances under which the theft was committed on the 22nd January last from a truck of the train, which was in waiting at Abbassieh to convey the Mahmal to Suez. At the close of the speech, which lasted well over an hour, the presiding judge asked the principal accused whether he pleaded guilty or not. Andraous Meloka at once jumped to his feet from the wooden bench, where the prisoners were seated, and vehemently protested his innocence, at the same time complaining bitterly of the treatment he had been subjected to in prison, and adding that since his incarceration he had been placed in irons, and beaten on several occasions. In answer to a further question from the president the accused caused some amusement by declaring that the proper persons to enquire from as to the theft were the soldiers who guarded the train, and not himself, and that but for the fact of his being a Copt, he would not have been where he was that day. The other prisoners, when interrogated, simply pleaded not guilty, and denied all knowledge of and participation in the crime. When the four accused had resumed their seats the presiding judge began the examination of the thirteen witnesses called for the prosecution, including the wife of Andraous Meloka as well as the two for the defence. Several of these were briefly cross-examined by counsel for the defence, and during this time Meloka, interrupted the witnesses several times, and was often called to order by the Court. It was only on the threat of being sent back to the cells that he finally desisted from interrupting.

At the close of the evidence of the witnesses the court adjourned for a short time, and on the judges resuming their seats, Maître Mourad Effendi Farag opened the case for the defence in a speech which lasted slightly over half an hour, and which was listened to with the greatest interest both by the public present, and by the prisoners. His speech was followed by that of Maître Guirguis Wassefi on behalf of his client Said Hannallah, the Moukhi money-changer, who was accused of having been a party to the crime after the event. At a quarter to one o'clock the bench retired to deliberate, and on returning to Court after an hour's absence the presiding judge passed sentence of five years imprisonment with hard labour on Andraous Meloka, and three years, also with hard labour, on Said Hannallah. The other two accused were acquitted.

LEON FAHMY'S CASE.

In the afternoon the Court re-assembled to hear the case of Leon Fahmy, who is charged with having attempted to extort the sum of £20 from Mustapha Pasha Orphi, son of the former Governor of Alexandria, by threats. Maître Mohamed Bey Sadik appeared as counsel for Orphi Pasha and Leon Fahmy was represented by Maître Ragheb Abd el Fahim. The Court found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, and he was also ordered to pay the costs of the case.

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ZAGAZIG LOCAL COMMISSION.

COMPOSITION OF ELECTORATE.

Monday's Official Journal contains the full text of the decree granting to Zagazig a mixed local Commission. The new Municipal Commission will be composed of eleven members, viz—the Mudir of the Province, who will be President of the Municipality, the Inspector of towns and public buildings of the East, and the Sanitary Inspector of the Province. All three will be members of the Commission by right, while eight members are to be elected, viz—four natives, one of whom will represent the native exporters, and one the importers, and four Europeans, one of whom will represent the European importers, and one the European exporters. No European nationality may have more than two representatives on the Commission.

The electorate is to be composed of all males of 25 years of age and over, residing in Zagazig, and paying a house tax of not less than L.E. 2 a year, or occupying any house whose rental is not less than L.E. 24 a year, or directing any factory, bank, or commercial establishment, who will give a written promise to pay the taxes imposed by the new Municipality. We note that the Local Commission may exercise loans for useful public works not exceeding L.E. 20,000, with the approval of the Ministers, but that the Government declines to guarantee these transactions. The permanent Committee, elected yearly, is to consist of the Mudir, one European, and one native elected member. The Mudir is to act as the executive of the Commission, while the committee, whose attributes appear to us to be rather vaguely worded, will appoint or remove employés, and will act as a sort of general overseer (like the prophet Dawid) of the proceedings of the other members. We hope that under the new Municipality Zagazig may be as prosperous as Fayoum or Mansourah—and as silent.

SULTAN'S ACCESSION FETES.

The Cairo committee which has taken charge of the management of the fêtes in honor of the twenty ninth anniversary of the Sultan's Accession, which will be celebrated on September 1, informs us that Osman Pasha Ghalib has accepted the offer of the presidency of the committee. The committee has decided to call on the general public for subscriptions to defray the cost of the fêtes, which will be celebrated with even more splendour and enthusiasm than last year, owing to the preservation of a beloved Sovereign from the nefarious attempt recently made against his life. Subscribers are begged to send all sums destined for the committee to the honorary secretary, Ali Fahmy Bey Kamel.

It has been decided to invite all the chiefs of the various religious bodies, heads of the various administrations, and the Diplomatic and Consular Agents to the festivities, which will, as usual, be held in the Babekieh Gardens. Officers and soldiers in uniform will be admitted free of charge. A large temporary hall for religious and secular discourses is to be constructed under the supervision of Mohamed Bey Abu Shadi, and it is decided that all persons wishing to speak or preach there on the evening of the festival, must forward the text of their speech or sermon to the honorary secretary not later than August 30. Headquarters who wish to march their pupils through the gardens must communicate with the honorary secretary on or before the above date. The balance of the money collected after the deduction of all expenses, will be paid to the Hadjaz Railway Fund.

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Ambrose Ralli, vice-president of the Alexandria Municipality, made an exhaustive tour of inspection yesterday, visiting the public baths, Ratib Pasha market, and the native quarter. We are informed that Mr. Ralli will make similar tours of inspection every Monday with the intention of investigating various abuses that may be reported to him on the spot. This decision appears to us to be as excellent as it is timely.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The Egyptian Government has been invited by the French Government to take part in the international medical congress against tuberculosis. The congress will hold meetings at Paris from October 2 to October 10.

NEW TELEPHONE LINES.

The Ministry of Public Works has authorised the Telephone Company of Egypt to construct, on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior, eight supplementary telephone lines in the Dekernes Markas, province of Dakhalieh.

EXPLOSION AT OMDURMAN.

One of our native contemporaries states that three young Sudanese of Omdurman had finished their baths in the Nile and were lying on the bank, when one of them noticed a shell half buried in the sand. All three uncovered the projectile, which had probably been fired by a British or Egyptian battery at the great battle that restored the Sudan to the Khedive, and after examining it, attempted to break it open. It exploded instantly with a violent detonation, blowing two of the unfortunate boys to pieces, and inflicting grave injuries upon the third.

CONSTANTINOPLE NOTES.

THE BANK OF SALONICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, August 8. The Bank of Salonica has just opened a branch at Smyrna, where, up to the present, its interests have been in the hands of Messrs. Keyser and Company. The firm of authorisation has already been issued. This bank intends shortly to open branches in Alexandria and Cairo. Since this establishment combined with the Lander bank of Vienna it has become a very important bank, and it is known, besides, that the last general meeting of the shareholders of the bank of Salonica authorized the administrative council to increase the capital of the Society one million francs, thus raising it from frs. 5,000,000 to frs. 6,000,000. If the council eventually think fit they are empowered to raise the capital another two million francs. M. Edward Keyser has been appointed manager of the Smyrna branch.

MENELIK'S ENVOY IN TURKEY.

It is announced from Vienna that Abdalla Pasha Sadik, the Ethiopian envoy whose arrival here I mentioned in my last notes, will go next to Berlin, London, and America. He is, at the time of writing, visiting the Austrian factories, with a view to introducing different industries into Ethiopia. At Haile Mariam Pasha, the chief of the Abyssinian Mission, who is in Constantinople, has had numerous interviews with H.E. Ferid Pasha, Grand Vizier, and Tewfik Pasha, Minister of the Grand Vizier, on the subject of a certain business, pending between the government of the Port and the Coptic community, in the village of Syria. At Haile Mariam Pasha was accompanied by his Mithmandir, Teltat Bey, aide-de-camp to the Sultan. He also visited the museum of the Janissaries.

GREEK CONSULAR CHANGES.

Some modifications have taken place in the personnel of the Greek consulates abroad. M. D. Veronikis, Vice-Consul at Mansourah, has been transferred as secretary of the first-class to the Consul-General at Alexandria, replacing M. J. Dragomiris, who has been appointed Vice-Consul at Dedaghat. M. N. Theotoki, at present Vice-Consul there, has been appointed Vice-Consul at Magnesia, replacing M. N. Stephanatos, who goes to Mansourah. M. J. Theodoros has been appointed dragoman to the Consul-General at Alexandria.

MENZALEH TO PORT SAID BY STEAMER.

As we stated in our issue of 30th June last the Menzaleh Canal and Navigation Company hopes to inaugurate the Port Said to Matruh branch of its service in October, in about two months' time. At present the work of dredging the new channel between the two localities is proceeding rapidly aided by two powerful dredgers. When this task is achieved in the middle of October, the other new channel from Matruh to Ghait El Noussarah, will be taken in hand at once, and it is expected that this section will take some eight or nine months to complete. It will be about 28 kilometres in length, the distance being approximately the same at that from Matruh to Port Said. When the works are completed, in a year or two from now they should stimulate the trade of the district considerably, and benefit Port Said to a remarkable degree.

As we stated before, for the passenger traffic two stern-wheelers are being got ready at Karpy near Port Said by the Anglo-American Nile steamer and Hotel Co., who have entered into a contract to work the line of the Lake Menzaleh Company provisionally for two years from the date of inauguration. These two steamers will have good accommodation for a certain number of both first and second class passengers besides about 150 third class. In October, therefore, there will be a through service between Cairo and Port Said, or vice versa, by railway and passenger steamer, for those preferring to travel that way instead of by rail all the distance as now. For the goods traffic two tugs and six lighters have been brought out in sections from England, as also were the stern-wheelers, and these are now being put together at Karpy.

RUSSIAN HOSPITAL SHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Monday. The Russian hospital ship Kostroma arrived from the Far East this evening. She carries a large number of sick and wounded on board and will enter the Canal to-night.

REVOLTING CRIME AT MINIEH.

Our Minieh correspondent writes:—The police of Minieh have found in the Ibrahimieh canal, near Zohra, a sack containing the dead body of a woman, who had evidently been strangled. The murdered woman proved to be the wife of a cook named Yusuf, who is now in prison. It is said that the woman left her house four days ago, and that her husband did not give notice to the police until she had been missing three days. The authorities are actively searching for evidence which will lead to the arrest of the murderer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Khedivial Mail "Lia" S.S. Minieh will leave Alexandria at 4 p.m. on Saturday next, and Port Said at 4 p.m. on Sunday, for Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama, and Japan.

NOTES FROM CYPRUS.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nicosia, August 11. It is announced that a new director of Agriculture has been appointed, after an interval of eight months since the resignation of the former director, Mr. P. Gennetis. We hear that the new director is a Greek, though it is not yet publicly known who he is. Having regard to the great amount of agricultural departmental work, which should be carried on in this essentially agricultural island, and to the possibilities of development in almost every direction, which are apparent even to the casual observer, it is earnestly hoped that the appointment will yield satisfactory results. The vintage in the Limassol district is not expected to be as large as that of last year, but the grapes are said to be of better quality. Threshing is now nearly completed in most parts, and the price of corn and straw will probably fall to a more normal figure than it has been of late.

THE MAGISTERIAL COURTS.

In accordance with a new order in Council, Magisterial Courts are to be held periodically in various principal villages of the island, instead of, as hitherto, only in the six chief towns. This measure is calculated to give great satisfaction to the villagers, who, by the bye, are born litigants, and who are thus saved the heavy expense, both in time and money, of having to attend themselves, and bring their witnesses to a Court situated at a long distance from their homes. One of the first courts under this recent order is being held this week at the village of Kiliadi, one of the most important wine villages in the northern part of the Limassol district. While affording the Limassol advocate a welcome excuse to leave that hot town, and obtain a few days' pleasant change in a more bracing and healthy climate, it causes a certain additional amount of money to be circulated in the village.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

His Excellency the High Commissioner returned on Tuesday from a ten days' tour in the Paphos district. He has already visited some of the villages in the Marathous valley—a fertile district devoted to fruit and vegetable growing—and he is now anxiously expected in several villages in the wine district to the South of Troodos.

THE WEATHER.

Mount Troodos and its surrounding villages form, at present, the centre of social and official life in Cyprus.

During the last week there have been three or four heavy rain storms, accompanied on two occasions by hail. These, however, have not extended beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the mountain top, but they have been fairly severe and the numerous occupants of tents have suffered some inconvenience. The temperature has been markedly lower, and at night have been decidedly cold.

HOLIDAY RESORTS.

It is every year becoming more and more the fashion for the native residents of Limassol to spend a few weeks in the hills, and they are now to be met with in many of the small secluded mountain villages during August and September. This has naturally given a great stimulus to building, and every year one or two newly erected cottages of somewhat modern style, and tile-roofed, are added for the accommodation of these visitors.

ARMY NOTE.

Captain J. H. Wilson, R.A.M.C., has lately arrived and taken up his duties with the regiment stationed here.

SPORT AND PLAY.

BRITISH RIFLE CLUB (ALEX).

The 5th Spoon Competition of the season was shot off on Saturday last, under fairly good weather conditions. A "fish tail" wind prevailed and the night was changeable. No one qualified for a spoon in the 1st and 2nd classes. The following are the highest of the qualifying scores in the 3rd class—

| | 200 | 500 | 600 | Total |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Radcliffe L.E. (winner) | 29 | 28 | 18 | 69 |
| Sedgwick H. | 21 | 23 | 17 | 61 |

There will be no practice on Saturday next.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The handicaps for to-morrow race will be the same as last week.

Class I. Course E.
Class II. Course N.

ALEXANDRIA SWIMMING CLUB.

The members met at the 25 Cadmus Cafe on Saturday afternoon. The attendance was rather under strength on this occasion. The race for the 100 yards was held and was followed by some other games.

QUESTIONS MUNICIPALES

Les bains de mer

En Egypte, la façon dont les autorités comprennent les intérêts du public est pour le moins originale. Pour ne parler que d'Alexandrie, voilà quatre ans et plus que la presse et la population réclament vainement la création de nouveaux bains de mer en remplacement des anciens que le quai a fait disparaître. La Municipalité et le Gouvernement se rendent-ils compte que si, en se désintéressant d'une question de cette importance, alors qu'ils votent et approuvent des centaines de crédits pour des inutilités, ils sont coupables de négligence, en s'opposant par des tracasseries sans nombre à la création de nouveaux bains, alors que l'absence de ce genre d'établissements nous coûte chaque année de nombreuses victimes, ils commettent un acte criminel ?

C'est bien ainsi, pourtant, que les choses se passent. Au lieu de faciliter aux entrepreneurs la construction d'établissements balnéaires ou d'en construire elle-même, si elles croient l'entreprise assez lucrative, il n'est pas d'empêchements que les autorités n'imaginent pour en détourner les particuliers. Pendant ce temps la série noire des accidents continue ; de l'Ibrahimieh jusqu'au Palais de la Khédivial, tantôt sur un point, tantôt sur un autre, on signale des noyés. C'était il y a deux ou trois jours encore deux capitaines de l'armée d'occupation qui étaient engloutis sans secours par un tourbillon. Il n'y avait ni gardes-côtes, ni barques, ni poteaux indicateurs des endroits dangereux, bien qu'on ait demandé ceux-ci à plusieurs reprises. Or, comment qualifier une telle négligence, lorsqu'elle s'ajoute à une hostilité irréductible contre les entrepreneurs de baignade, sinon de criminelle ?

S'il y avait beaucoup de baignades, les prix réduits par la concurrence, seraient à la portée de tous. Personne ne voudrait risquer de se noyer pour épargner une petite piastre. Aujourd'hui, malheureusement, celui qui veut faire la cure de baignade de mer doit payer très cher dans les trois établissements qui existent au Mex, à l'Ibrahimieh et à San Stefano, faire les frais du voyage aller et retour et sacrifier trois ou quatre heures par jour. N'est-il pas scandaleux que dans une localité pourvue d'une trentaine de kilomètres de côtes du Mex à San Stefano il n'y ait que trois baignades. Encore n'en faut-il compter que deux, car celui de l'Ibrahimieh est impraticable (il n'a que 50 centimètres d'eau et n'est doté d'aucune commodité).

Nous voulons croire que la Municipalité et le Gouvernement changeront de conduite. Loin de s'opposer désormais à la création de nouveaux baignades, ils la favoriseront de tout leur pouvoir et partout où la côte en restera dépourvue, ils feront planter des poteaux indicateurs des tourbillons. C'est seulement en redoublant de zèle pour assurer la santé et la sécurité publiques qu'ils pourront réparer en partie leurs errements passés.

FRANCE ET ANGLETERRE

Un grand nombre de journaux anglais ont fait paraître leur article de fond en français à l'occasion de la visite de la flotte française en Angleterre.

Un de ces articles, publié par le *Globe*, mérite d'être reproduit :

L'accueil cordial fait par la nation anglaise à la flotte française, ancrée ce matin au large de Cowes, a deux significations bien distinctes. C'est à la fois l'expression de notre reconnaissance pour l'hospitalité splendide et de Brest et de Paris, et la ratification par le peuple anglais, aux yeux de l'Europe, de l'arrangement anglo-français. On n'a rien d'arrangé pour organiser en l'honneur de nos invités une brillante réception dont ils puissent emporter un souvenir durable. Sa Majesté le Roi, le Conseil de l'Amirauté, les officiers de l'escadre de la Manche, le maire et la municipalité de Portsmouth, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, contribuent tous, pour leur large part, au programme des fêtes de Portsmouth et de Londres. Enfin, dans Westminster Hall, bureau de l'Histoire d'Angleterre, les membres des deux Chambres boiront à la santé de l'élite de la marine française. On n'a garde d'oublier qu'après-midi, et les simples matelots ; et les marins de la flotte française, du haut en bas de la hiérarchie officielle, seront confiés aux soins de leurs camarades anglais d'un rang correspondant. Il n'y a rien qui fasse disparaître plus complètement les différences entre les nationalités diverses, que la grande fraternité de la mer. Quel que soit son uniforme, quel que soit son pavillon, partout, et en toute occasion, le loup de mer se reconnaît aux mêmes qualités. La France elle-même ne rend pas un hommage plus profond et plus sincère que ne le fait notre pays, aux nobles traditions de la marine française. Un siècle de luttres presque ininterrompues a permis à nos capitaines d'apprécier à leur juste valeur le courage et la loyauté de ces adversaires infatigables. De leur côté, les historiens français ont toujours rendu justice à la valeur, au courage, à la ténacité, à la grandeur d'âme des marins anglais, qui ont su conserver inviolé le sol de leur patrie. Une heureuse coïncidence veut que la flotte française soit venue à bras ouverts dans un port anglais, l'année même où nous célébrons le centenaire de la bataille de Trafalgar — commémoration glorieuse d'un conflit acharné, qui fait également honneur au courage français et à l'héroïsme des deux nations en présence. Le drapeau français flotte à Portsmouth : c'est le commencement d'une ère nouvelle ; les rivalités et les jalousies du passé sont à jamais oubliées ; un chœur d'admiration, la gloire des braves qui ont donné leur vie pour la France et pour l'Angleterre. Cette visite amicale complète l'œuvre commencée à Paris par Edouard VII, le Pacifique, et continuée à Londres par le Président Loubet, premier citoyen de France, qui sait unir à un abord si sympathique, la

dignité que comportent ses hautes fonctions, et qui réunit en sa personne les qualités sérieuses et durables auxquelles la France contemporaine doit sa situation dans le monde.

Une politique sage et clairvoyante a écarté les causes d'irritation qui depuis si longtemps tendaient à séparer les deux nations et offraient aux semeurs du discord mille occasions de brouiller les cartes. Il ne nous a fallu, de part et d'autre, qu'un peu de bonne volonté pour découvrir qu'il n'y avait entre les deux pays, aucune raison pour ne pas se trouver d'accord à tous les points de vue. Nous avons, les uns et les autres, notre rôle à jouer dans le monde et notre mission à remplir : nous avons, chacun, un empire colonial dont l'étendue doit suffire à absorber toutes nos énergies. La nature a fait de nous des voisins : le cours des événements voudrait faire de nous des rivaux et des ennemis. Il appartenait à la diplomatie pacifique, au bon sens calme et intelligent de la génération actuelle, de passer l'éponge sur ces siècles glorieux, à vrai dire, mais dont le souvenir éveillé en nous une grande tristesse. Il a fallu aux deux gouvernements un véritable courage, civique et moral, pour conclure l'arrangement anglo-français. Maintenant que c'est chose faite, il n'est personne parmi nous, qui ne puisse comprendre combien cet acte de haute politique était juste et nécessaire. L'arrangement anglo-français n'est dirigé contre aucune puissance et n'en menace aucune. L'entente parfaite entre la France et l'Angleterre est la meilleure garantie possible du maintien de l'équilibre actuel et de la paix en Europe. Aussi longtemps que les deux nations prendront sur elles d'être, d'un commun accord, les gardiennes vigilantes du Détroit, elles travailleront ensemble pour la paix universelle. Quoiqu'il en soit, si haut placé qu'il puisse être, essayerait-il d'ordonner un sentiment d'inimitié entre les deux grandes puissances de l'Occident, serait-il seulement un ennemi de l'Angleterre et de la France, mais aussi un ennemi du monde civilisé. Les événements des deux derniers mois ont heureusement prouvé que l'entente cordiale existe en fait aussi bien qu'en théorie ; elles est aussi au-dessus et à l'abri des menaces et des cajoleries.

L'entente cordiale entre la France et l'Angleterre a été la bienvenue, de ce côté-ci du Détroit. Aucun autre arrangement international n'aurait rencontré pareille approbation, dans toutes les classes de la nation et dans tous les partis politiques. L'Angleterre apprécie de plus en plus les services que la France a rendus depuis des siècles au monde entier. Son histoire exerce sur nos esprits une fascination qui paraît peut-être incroyable à nos amis français. Telle est pourtant la vérité. Les pages glorieuses de l'épopée napoléonienne éveillent chez la majorité des lecteurs anglais, un enthousiasme qui rejoint un vétéran de la Grande Armée. Nous permettons-t-on de demander en retour à nos voisins de France de nous connaître mieux et plus ? On a tort de tant redouter la traversée de la Manche. Quelques jours, quelques heures même, sur le sol d'Angleterre, prouveraient à nos visiteurs que l'Anglais ou l'Ecosse à la mode du Palais-Royal, tout ainsi que les vagues cohues de touristes aux vêtements bizarres qui se pressent dans les rues de Paris, du commencement de Juillet à la fin de Septembre ne donnent pas une idée très exacte des indigènes qui peuplent les îles Britanniques. Et que deviendrait la légende de la "Perfidie Albion" si l'on se connaissait un peu mieux ? Mais les Français n'ont pas le monopole du préjugé. Nous avons les nôtres, et le plus grand triomphe que puisse remporter sur lui-même un homme d'Etat, c'est de se placer au-dessus de ces conceptions vulgaires, étroites et fausses, d'autant plus redoutables et puissantes qu'elles sont partout et nulle part, dans l'air même que nous respirons, depuis notre petite enfance. La postérité rendra pleine justice au chef respecté de la République Française et à ses Ministres, pour le rôle qu'ils ont joué dans cette grande scène de la réconciliation. Cher nous, au milieu de toutes les vicissitudes de la lutte des partis politiques, l'heureuse conclusion des négociations anglo-françaises fera toujours honneur au Gouvernement Conservateur et au patriotisme éclairé, à la sagacité, à la prévoyance et à l'intelligence de Lord Lansdowne et de M. Balfour.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Le marché est de plus en plus faible et inactif. C'est en baisse que s'inscrivent tous les changements à la cote : La Nationale tombe de 27 5/16 à 27 3/16 l'ancienne et de 27 9/32 à 27 5/32 la nouvelle, l'Agricole de 14 1/32 à 14, la Banque d'Athènes de 127 1/2 à 127, la Land Bank de 9 1/2 à 9 7/16, la Part de Fondateur Crédit Foncier de 9800 à 9750, la Daira de 28 1/16 à 28, la Salt and Soda de 35 9/16 à 35 7/8 et l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail de 22 à 21 9/16.

Le reste du marché est stationnaire avec tendance à la baisse.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

| ARRIVÉES | 14 Août |
|---|---------|
| Constantinople et Port-Saïd ; 20 h., vap. autr. Thalia, cap. Ivanovich, ton. 1320, au Lloyd Autrichien. | |
| 15 août | |
| Soline et Cavak ; 7 j. 1/2, vap. hell. Elpidor, cap. Naronitachi, ton. 1,489, à Confond. kis. | |
| Marseille ; 4 j. 3/4, vap. franç. Portugal, cap. Galetti, ton. 3,363, aux Messageries Marit. | |
| DÉPARTS | 14 Août |
| Constantinople ; vap. hell. Vasilissa Olga, cap. Correnti. | |
| Keron ; vap. ang. Westfield, cap. Hory, sur leat. | |
| Tanganyika ; vap. ang. Armania, cap. Scarf, sur leat. | |

EGYPTIAN LAND & GENERAL TRUST LIMITED.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Shareholders whose first Call of five shillings per share has not been paid on or before 18 August 1905, will be required to pay an additional sum equal to 10% per annum on the amount, from 24th June 1905; the date on which the call became due; until the date on which payment is made. 26332-1

Administration des Chemins de fer et des Télégraphes

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'à partir du 1er Octobre prochain le nom de la station de Kharaba sur la ligne Alexandria-Rosette sera changé en celui de Masmoura.

Les prochains horaires ne feront par conséquent plus mention de la Station de Kharaba. Le Caire, le 11 Août 1905. 26330-1

Société Générale de Pressage ET DE DEPOTS

AVIS

Messieurs les détenteurs d'Obligations sont informés qu'il sera effectué à partir du 1er Septembre prochain à la Banque Impériale Ottomane à Alexandrie le paiement du coupon échéant à cette date, ainsi que le remboursement au pair des 15 Obligations ci-après sorties au tirage de ce jour, savoir :

| No. 11 | No. 393 | No. 774 |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 15 | 425 | 875 |
| 117 | 488 | 1051 |
| 137 | 555 | 1134 |
| 174 | 708 | 1165 |

Alexandrie, le 14 Août 1905. 26333-1

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

| Shares | 13 | Imperial Ottoman Bank | — |
|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | Nat. Bank of Egypt | — |
| 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | do do | 27 5/32 |
| 426 | 426 | National Bank of Greece | — |
| 426 | 426 | Bank Industrielle | — |
| 830 | 830 | Crédit Foncier Egyptien | 9750 |
| 14 | 14 | [Lottery Bonds | 31 1/2 |
| 127 | 127 | Agricultural Bank | — |
| 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | ex Banque d'Athènes | — |
| 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | Credit Investisseur Co. | — |
| 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | Land Bank of Egypt | 85 |
| 900 | 900 | Agrio-Indust. Egypt. | 530 |
| 41 | 41 | Fond. 950 | — |
| 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | Behera Company | 5 1/2 |
| 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | Egypt Delta Land Co. | — |
| 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | Wardian Estate Coy. | 5 |
| 28 | 28 | Land & Mortgage | — |
| — | — | New Delta Sanieh Fond. | 179 |
| — | — | Corporation of Western Egypt | — |
| 32 | 32 | New Egyptian Co. | 1 1/2 |
| — | — | Egypt Estates Ltd. | 31 3/32 |
| COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL | — | — | — |
| 30 | 30 | Alexand. Bonded Stores | — |
| — | — | Prof. | 4 1/2 |
| — | — | 25/32 Anglo-Egypt Spinning Co. | — |
| 25 | 25 | Bourse Khediviale | — |
| 75 | 75 | pref. Cairo Sewage Transport Ord. | 60 |
| 221 | 221 | ex Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond. | 130 |
| — | — | do do 6% Debs. | 600 |
| 123 | 123 | do do 6% Debs. | 600 |
| 54 | 54 | Egypt Cotton Mills | — |
| 24 9/16 | 24 9/16 | do Markets | — |
| 35 3/8 | 35 3/8 | do Salt and Soda Fond. | — |
| 75 | 75 | Ciments d'Egypte | 18 |
| — | — | Egypt. Trust & Invest. | 19 3/32 |
| 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | Kair-el-Zayat Cot. Coy. | 102 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | Nungovich Hotels | 100 1/2 |
| 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | Soc. Pressage et Dépôts | 102 |
| 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | Société Presses Labres | 102 |
| NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS | — | — | — |
| 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | Anglo-American Nile & Co. Co. | 98 |
| 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | Khedivial Mail S.S. Co. Co. Fonds. | 21 9/16 |
| 15 | 15 | Alex. Water Company | — |
| 1150 | 1150 | Cairo Water Coy. Fonds. | 1150 |
| 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | Tantah Water Co. Fonds. | — |
| RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS | — | — | — |
| 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | Delta Light | 97 |
| — | — | Delta Light Def. | 13 1/2 |
| 10 | 10 | Payoum | — |
| 37 | 37 | Kenah-Assouan | — |
| 160 | 160 | Alexandria Trams | 490 |
| — | — | do do Fonds. | 311 |
| 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | Ramleh Railway | — |

Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St. Mark Buildings, Alexandria, and Sharif Kair-el-Nil, Cairo, who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.B.R.
Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour août al. 15 1/2 à — / — ; plus bas pour août 15 5/16 à — / —.
Graines de coton
Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour août P.T. 56 — / — à — / — ; plus bas pour août 55 25/40 à — / —.

Remarques (De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton. — Les vendeurs ont continué à être en grand nombre sur le marché, ce qui a fait que, malgré toutes les manœuvres pour soutenir les cours, la baisse s'est accentuée. L'avant-bourse de Liverpool a aidé à peser sur la situation.
En proportion, l'août a été plus affecté que le novembre.
Graines de coton. — La faiblesse a régné sur ces articles aussi et la fin de la séance a été peu brillante.
Fèves. — Marché nul et cours toujours nominaux.

Bourse Khediviale, le 14 août 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)
Tal. 15 5/16 Livraison Août
" 14 7/16 " Novembre
" 14 13/32 " Janvier
" 14 17/32 " Mars

Marché quiet
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars —

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 12h. 45 p.m.)
Tal. 15 7/32 Livraison Août
" 14 15/32 " Novembre
" 14 7/16 " Janvier
" 14 9/16 " Mars

Marché quiet

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

15 août 1905. (11h. 55 a.m.)

Cotons. — Clôture du marché du 14 août : Faible et en baisse.

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good : 1/8 de baisse

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good : 1/8 de baisse

ABASSI

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra : Sans changement

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra : Sans changement

Rat du marché de ce jour, coton : Calme, mais soutenu

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars — contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 6

Graines de coton. — En baisse

Mit-Affi — 54 1/2

Hante-Egypte — 53

Bla — Fermes

Qualité Saïd — Cond. Saba P.T. — à —

Béhéra — " " " 108 à 118

Fèves — Soutenues

Saïd : disponible : 108

Fayoum : disponible : 117

Qualité Saïd — Cond. Saba P.T. 110 à 115

Lebanon — En baisse

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saba P.T. 120 à 125

Orges — Soutenues

Cond. Saba P.T. 58 à 61

Mais — Sans changement

Disponibles : Rien

Cond. Saba P.T. 93 à 98

Exportation du 14 août. dep. le 11 août

Coton Bal. 250 Bal. 4195

Gr. de cot. Ard. 3255 Ard. 33682

Fèves — " " "

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON

G.M.R.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Béhéra

De P.T. 150 à 240

Province Garbich

De P.T. 262 à 297 1/2

Province Menoufieh

De P.T. 195 à 275

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES

PREMIER FRACTIONNEMENT : DISPONIBLES THUKET

Graines de coton Aff. P.T. 54 1/2 à P.T. —

Hante-Egypte " 53 " " "

Bla Saïd " " " " "

Fèves Saïd " 108 " " "

Fayoum " 107 " " "

ARRIVAGES

de mardi 15 août 1905

Documents de l'Alexandria General

Produits Association

CHANGEMENTS DE PRIX

BARQUES

Cotons — 8 1/2 à 4

Graines de coton — sacs 1778

Bla Saïd — " 2

Fèves Saïd — " 454

Béhéra — " 6994

Orges — " —

Mais — " —

Lebanon — " 30

Cotons — Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,226,792

Graines de coton — Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,611,643

Cantars même jour en 1904 :

BAQUES ET CHANGEMENTS DE PRIX

Coton — 8 1/2 à 4

Graines de coton — sacs 2168

Bla Saïd — " —

Béhéra — " 778

Fèves Saïd — " —

Béhéra — " —

Orges — " —

Mais — " —

Lebanon — " —

Cotons — Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,465,028

Graines de coton — Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 2,550,436

CONTRATS (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Cotons F.G.F.B.R.

Novembre — Tal. 14 15/32 à —

Janvier — " 14 7/16 " —

Mars — " 14 9/16 " —

Avril — " 15 5/16 " —

Graines de coton

N.-D.-J. — P.T. 59 à —

Avril — " 55 1/2 " —

Fèves Saïd

Sept.-Oct. — P.T. 110 à 112

Nov.-Déc.-Jan. — " 107 " 103

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A COTTON REVOLUTION.

THE NEW HARVESTING MACHINE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

If it be true, as is reported, that an automatic cotton picker or harvesting machine has at last been brought to perfection, there will be great rejoicing in the hearts of those who depend on this industry. Though cotton is subjected to innumerable mechanical processes in the course of its transformation from a tangled fibre to the finished cloth, no one has hitherto succeeded in devising means for picking the lint from the plant. The grain crop is cut by wonderful machines, and mechanism on the farm has superseded many hand processes. But cotton must still be picked slowly and laboriously by hand. Mr. T. M. Young, who recently wrote a valuable and authoritative report on the cotton industry of the United States, said, "Cotton harvesting machinery would be of incalculable value, but an efficient machine for picking cotton has yet to be invented. It is a difficult problem for the inventor, because picking cotton is something like picking raspberries, and even American genius has boggled at it. There have been many fruitless efforts, but I am afraid there is not to-day in the United States a single machine with which any planter would even attempt to pick cotton."

A Mr. Lowry has, however, at last invented a machine which has excited the greatest interest in the cotton growing regions, and is regarded by many experts as having offered for the first time a practical solution of the difficulty. It has been subjected to some exhaustive tests under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Allen, of Memphis, who was appointed to investigate its work, and it appears to have justified its claims. It is a motor-driven vehicle, fitted with eight arms of aluminium, delicately balanced, so that they can be moved in all directions. These arms are fitted with endless belts, covered with wire hooks, and to each pair of arms a man or boy attends. The machine passes down the rows of cotton plants, and the operators direct the arm to the opened bolls; the wire hooks seize the lint, and pass it along to a brush, which gathers it up and collects it in a receptacle. The process of picking by hand is done with much effort by the negroes, who pull off the lint with their fingers, and place it in a bag suspended from the shoulders. The operators sitting on this motor frame merely point the arms under their control to the lint, and if only a few of the fibres are seized, the whole of the lint is drawn away to the brush.

The report of Mr. Allen on this machine is certainly favorable. Tests, conducted with a machine having only four arms, showed that the two lads who operated it got results equal to a pick of over five hundred pounds of cotton per man per day. Their capacity as hand pickers in similar cotton would have been about sixty-five pounds per day; but the work was not merely greater, it was better done, there was less "trash," such as sticks and dirt in the cotton, and its quality was several degrees higher than that picked by hand in the same field. It is estimated that if such a machine were in universal use at the present time, it would save 75,000,000 dollars in the cost of picking the American crop, and if it can be improved still further and made really serviceable, it will certainly work a revolution in the conditions of the industry, which is already restricted, owing to the scarcity of labour at the busy time of harvest.

The change would be as astonishing as that which was effected by the cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney in 1794. When the cotton is picked from the boll the seed from which it springs adheres to it, and when this seed had to be removed by hand the difficulty was so great that it had the effect of limiting the cultivation of cotton. A man was able to separate the seed from the lint so slowly that he could only clean four pounds of cotton in a week working at night in addition to the usual field work. Thus, it would take him two years to clean the quantity of cotton now made up in a standard bale. The saw-gin of Whitney revolutionised the system. In this machine the seed cotton was placed in a hopper, one side of which was composed of strong wires placed so closely together that no seed could pass between them. Between each pair of wires revolved a circular saw, the teeth of which dragged the fibres through while the wires disengaged the seed, and left it to fall into a bin. This principle obtains still in the cleaning of all short-stapled cottons, though a roller-gin is used to clean the fine Sea Island and other more delicate cottons. The result of its application was that whereas the exportation of cotton from the United States in 1793 was only 975 bales of 500lb. in the following year the number of bales rose to 3,200. Farmers were so frightened by what they regarded as over-production that they refused to plant more, and they thought the saw-gin had ruined them. To-day, such is the fertility of human forecasts, the American crop amounts to 11,000,000 bales, and still it is not enough. If all the cotton which the world uses to-day had to be cleaned from seed by hand an incredible number of people would have to be employed upon it. But now a single gin, according to its power and the number of its saws, will clean from three to fifteen bales of 500lb. in a day, and the hydraulic machine, exerting 300 tons pressure, makes the bales ready for transport. Thereafter, in the handling and manufacture of the cotton nearly every step is carried out by machinery, and it is only at the beginning that the difficulty, which is a very grave one, occurs. For over a century men have sought, and sought in vain, for an appliance which would enable the cotton to be

gathered rapidly and effectively from the plant. Many have declared that the achievement was impossible, and that hand-picking would prevail for all time. As the labour problem is one of increasing gravity in the cotton fields of America, and the plantation of cotton is restricted by the difficulty of getting a reliable supply of workers, the yearning for a machine which would make the planters more independent of the negro was very real and poignant. Therefore, there will be widespread anxiety to learn that the further trials of the Lowry auto-cotton picker have supported its claims, and that at last machinery has been devised which will make a large extension of the cotton fields possible.

THE C. M. S. GIRLS' SCHOOL, KHARTOUM.

In January last the committee of the Church Missionary Society in Egypt decided that Miss Bird, one of the energetic educational staff of the society, should be sent to re-organise their girls' school at Khartoum. The hired flat, which at present forms the seat of instruction of their pupils, has been found to be far too small and quite unsuitable for the work, so plans were prepared, and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, from the funds contributed twenty years ago to the society in memory of General Gordon, was authorised by the "parent committee," for the erection of suitable premises. The work is now well in hand, and it is anticipated that the building will be ready for use very shortly. Miss Bird writes, "The year 1904 has witnessed a steady increase all along the line. From being one of the smallest, and certainly the least well-equipped of our girls' schools at the beginning of the year, it is, at the close, the largest in our mission. From 43 names on the register the number rose, before the end of 1904, to close upon a hundred. There was but one teacher, working wholeheartedly but single-handed, and almost destitute of apparatus. There are now four teachers in separate classrooms in a fairly well-equipped school. So far, children of all ranks, and of all complexions, sit happily side by side; they learn and play together, though they may be as different from each other as the homes from which they come. They range in hue from the comparatively fair children of Egyptian officers and officials employed by the Sudan government, to the warm, chocolate brown of the Sudanese, and to the coal-black of the true negro."

Needlework is a great attraction to the children, and they perform the most gorgeous and elaborate feats in this direction. They much prefer the mysteries of drawn thread-work, embroidery, and crewel work to the making of a simple frock, but they are gradually being taught the practical advantages of the simpler kind of work also. The school is, indeed, famous for its needlework, and was congratulated upon the excellency of it by Princess Henry of Battenberg, when she visited this school last February.

ERYTHREAN RAILWAYS.

Railway construction in Erythrea seems to have come to a standstill. Several years ago, the Governor of the colony concluded an arrangement with a French company for a line between Ghinda and Asmara, but the Italians refused to sanction it as being made with a foreign company, and since then railway construction in Erythrea has ceased entirely. Instead of being taken at the flood, the tide was dammed, and there is much reason to doubt whether it will ever flow again. Nobody seems to expect it in the near future.

INDIA'S HEALTH REFORM.

A great health reform movement is under consideration by the Indian Government. Lord Curzon has planned the amalgamation of the provincial research laboratories and the formation of a central establishment where scientists may study the causes of the appalling disease epidemics which devastate the land from time to time. The Government also proposes to establish provincial hospitals on the lines of the Pasteur Institute in Paris for the treatment of persons who have been bitten by rabid animals. Hydrophobia has been so common in India that it has been found that it would be more economical to establish and maintain such hospitals in various parts of India, than to send sufferers all the way to Paris for treatment.

AN EDICT OF HEROD.

French science has made a new and important addition to archaeology. Some 20 years ago there were brought to light at Yabroud, an ancient place-name in Syria, two large fragments of a document in Greek, which had never been deciphered. M. Clermont-Ganneau, a French archaeologist, now announces that he has succeeded in reading the text, showing the document to be a proclamation of King Herod Agrippa II., denouncing a certain personage who, after illegally obtaining the priesthood, held the office for more than 40 years, and was guilty of extortion to the extent of \$64,000 of our money. This money, under threat of prosecution for sacrilege, the priest was compelled to disgorge. Among names occurring in the document are Lycanias and Samphigamios.

HOLIDAY-MAKING.

It is ever a golden rule with holiday-makers to regard the train which is to bear them to the country or the seaside as a deplorable thing, which may start at any moment, irrespective of its advertised time. Hence it is best to be early.

I am no exception to the rule, deeming it always well to be on the safe side, even though there be no other; so it turns out that I arrive at my terminus a clear half-hour to the good. The platform is full of wooden frames adorned with large printed instructions as to trains and their starting places; but the atmosphere is one of Holiday, and these kindly aids to distracted travellers might just as well be demolished. In the intervening spaces wander aimless little processions—women carrying babies and dragging by the hand frightened little children, boys and girls, whose troubled faces belie the tranquil inscriptions—"H.M.S. Devastation," "Redoubtable," or "Mars"—which adorn the caps of many. Perspiring fathers, grim of face, and laden with bags and parcels, jostle each other savagely. Here and there one sees smiling folk; but the majority are anxious and worried.

They drift hither and thither, now thrown into sudden confusion by the blind onslaught of the crowds that dash across the station from each suburban train as it arrives (it is a conflict between the strenuous and the limp, and the result is a foregone conclusion), now reforming and continuing their march, they know not whither, in the ultimate hope of being guided to the train they seek. In the wake of one such procession I am compelled to follow. It is led by a woman, thin-faced and sour-looking; she is carrying the usual baby, and she draws after her a little boy, aged about six, in a sailor suit, bran new, bearing on his hat the legend, "H.M.S. Implacable." This is perhaps more appropriate than many inscriptions, for he is crying bitterly, and in the intervals of his sobs demands to be taken home. Following him is his father—hot, but still cheerful. He is struggling with the family portmanteau, together with a tiny tin pad painted a bright red, and a little wooden spade. In good order, we approach the barrier, beyond which we can see our train. The sight gladdens us; we press on with renewed courage, manoeuvring so as to avoid collision with other processions, and have almost gained the desired haven, when a mischievous engine at the far end of the station emits three prolonged, ear-splitting shrieks. "Look alive, father!" screams our leader, plunging forward in panic. "That's a-whistling!" We hasten after her, but are caught sideways by a flying column charging down from a suburban train that has, without our noticing it, drawn up near by. Father is swept away; portmanteau, spade, pail, and all—he is swallowed up in the whirling mass of excited clerks and artisans heading impetuously for the station entrance. As father has the tickets the demoralisation of the little group is complete.

I succeed in finding a smoking carriage which contains but two persons, tranquil men with black moustaches and new panama hats, who eye me coldly. I turn and look out of the window. My procession is moving towards me. Father, breathless and moodily triumphant, at its head; the implacable one still sobbing bitterly. "Now, then, Halfred, be quiet, do," says his mamma, "else I shan't take you for any more 'olidays, you norty child." Halfred is heard to sob something about not wanting "no 'olidays"; but in spite of his protests he is hoisted into the carriage by his parents. Mamma enters next with the baby, and last of all comes father, panting and haggard. Halfred regards me malevolently. He is on the point of voicing his feelings when the door is opened slowly. A new arrival diverts the infant's attention, and draws the gathering wrath upon himself. I suppose I am getting imbued with the holiday spirit, for I find myself in accord with Halfred in resenting this intrusion, though it is really harmless enough. The newcomer wears a blue serge coat, white flannel trousers, and boots of an aggressive yellow. He has also a yachting cap. In leisurely fashion he turns the handle; then, still holding it, steps slowly back, looking up the train and down, as though in search of breakers ahead or some lurking peril astern. Satisfied, apparently, that all is tant albam and shaft, he gets in with a supercilious look, and Halfred weeps again, demanding that he should be turned out. It is a strange thing, this hostility that childhood bears to its fellow-travellers; and it seems to survive in maturer years. I have seen a carriageful of passengers scowl at each other for a hundred miles or more, until the ice was broken by the offer of a newspaper or a sandwich.

We are, certainly, not a happy-looking holiday party. Yellow Boots arises, and comes over to our window, through which he thrusts his head and shoulders, taking observation, no doubt, of the train and its bearings, and eyeing haughtily the crowds that press by. Halfred howls distractedly, and kicks him as hard as he can. I sympathise with Halfred to some extent, for the carriage is getting stuffy, and, after all, it is our window. We glance at each other more genially—we look at Yellow Boots, and our indignation rises again. Not that we really bear him any ill-will, or grudge him his holiday, which he will probably enjoy hugely. For a whole fortnight now, as he paces the pier at the watering-place of his choice, with cap set jauntily on one side, and his telescope under his arm, his talk will be of halfpence and garden-spikes; he will converse on equal terms with the ancient salts that haunt the beach, looking a shrewd eye at the weather now and then, and he will return home, empty of pocket, it may be, but with an extra outfit or two of mental stature to carry with him to his desk in the dingy City office. No, we do not grudge him his holiday, but, for all that it is our

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £1,300,000
BONUS YEAR, 1905.
THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence on 15th November 1905.
All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.
The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than
SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.
Head Office for Egypt: El-Haria Kas-el-Nil, Cairo.
B. NATHAN & Co.,
Chief Agents for Alexandria.
A. V. THOMSON,
Secretary for Egypt.

Three-quarters of a Century's established Reputation.

Neave's Food
for
Infants, Invalids and the Aged

"Admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons."
Sir Chas. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.

Gold Medal awarded, Woman's Exhibition, London, 1900.

NEAVE'S FOOD is specially prepared for keeping in hot climates and is packed in hermetically sealed tins.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

window. Halfred renews his cries, and kicks violently. "Nah then, you kid, shet up, cawn't yer!" says the victim, and mamma adds gloomily, "Halfred! you norty child." Yellow Boots returns to his seat scowling, and Halfred sobs himself into a fitful slumber.

We hear the guard's whistle. The door burst open, and a young lady with a round tin box is propelled violently into the carriage. The train is moving. A voice from the platform calls to her, "And you'll give all our loves to Auntie, don't forget dear, and little Freddie." Our fellow passenger has barely time to scream "Good-bye," and wave frantically; then she turns away with a happy face, and places her box on the floor with a sigh of pleasure. Anyhow, it looks as if one of us, at least, means to enjoy her holiday.

REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS IN RUSSIA.

Until a few years ago nobody was allowed to publish a jargon paper in the land of the Tsar, while for a long period the people in that country were prohibited from receiving one, though many copies were regularly sent there singly, as letters, from London. Every Yiddish newspaper published in the metropolis is still prohibited in Russia; but several of such sheets are now produced on the spot, the Government permitting them to be issued in the hope that they will tend to multiply the effect of the revolutionary literature scattered so freely among the Jews.

Among the little papers printed in Russia and produced in London are the official organs of the revolutionary propaganda carried on in Russia and Poland. One of these is sold in London, and frequently justifies its title, printing as it does important tidings from Russia, particularly about the "cause," a day or two ahead even of "The Times." It is mainly through this medium that Russian Jews in the East learn of the conviction of their comrades. The paper, however, is intended for export, while the other journals printed in the same office are exclusively circulated in Russia and Poland.

Of course, all these periodicals are under the ban of the censor; but they are nevertheless regularly sent into the Tsar's dominions—not through the post, but by special messengers, who smuggle them over the frontier. Many of such emissaries, as well as their unsuspecting victims—innocent merchants who have undertaken to convey into Russia bundles of the contents of which they knew nothing, and who have been horrified when officials have drawn from them a mass of revolutionary literature—have been caught in the act of smuggling copies of such papers into Russia. But the messengers are only men of straw. The Government never lays by the heels any of the leaders of the movement. So the stream of prohibited literature is never really dammed, let alone stopped; it continues to flow steadily from London to Russia. And never has it flown in such volume as of late.

FIRSTS AND THIRDS.

The crowded trains which are daily leaving London for holiday places suggest a modern Saturnalia. The ordinary first-class passenger sticks his head into a tweed cap, and himself into a third-class smoker; while the gentleman whom one ordinarily finds travelling first-class fares forth in starchy splendour to a first-class carriage, from which to emerge in dignity compatible with the awful pride with which he will sign the visitors book at his destination. The transition from first to third is sometimes attended with diverting results. Lord Harris, during his Indian governorship, wished to make the o'clock en route, and asked the stationmaster if he could find him third seats. "I will inquire if any of the third-class passengers object," was the stately answer. The late Lord Waterford loved at times, after he had booked first, to jump into a third. He did this one day when a friend saw him. Not liking the risk he ran in the rough company into which this brought him, the friend sent into the Marquis's carriage a sweep in full working uniform. The Marquis was equal to the occasion, he handed his ticket to the sweep, and sent the latter to enjoy the lovely splendour of a first-class carriage.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

| | ONCE | 3 TIMES | 6 TIMES |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 15 words | P.T. 5 | P.T. 10 | P.T. 15 |
| 30 words | " 8 | " 16 | " 24 |
| Every 10 words, } beyond 30 | " 2 | " 4 | " 6 |

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged on advertisements not appearing consecutively.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.
A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ARABIC LESSONS given by an Egyptian tutor to Europeans. Apply M. Shafik, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25888.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria, belong to G. Vostri & Co., Adv. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-908

APPLY for French, Italian, Arabic, German, to the Berlitz Schools, Alexandria (26, Rue de l'Eglise Copte); Cairo (Sharia Kamel). Most rapid method. Trial lesson free. Evening classes at Alexandria, P.T. 60 per month. 23069-30-31-908

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER'S AGENCY wishes to advise having received a fresh consignment of Roll-top Desks, Morris Chairs, Sewing Machines, Refrigerators, Typewriters and various other American goods. No. 7 Rue de l'Antienne Bourse. 25878-1-5-906

A GRAND SALE of the entire stock of groceries, wines, and spirits at wholesale prices, will be held at the Alexandria Stores, Borman & Co., during the week, owing to the space being required for the extension of the tailoring and furnishing departments. Cash only. 26326-6-2

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 43, No. 7 211, W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35. 30-9-905A

CUISINIER SUISSE, âgé de 21 ans, parlant le français, l'allemand et l'italien, muni de très bons certificats, cherche place dans une bonne maison. S'adresser No. 26,315 "Egyptian Gazette." 26,315-6-5

LAND FOR SALE.—Splendid situation on three roads at Halte Cleopatra after Sporting Club, at One Egyptian Pound per square pic. Please address inquiries direct, without any medium, in Cairo to Mr. A. Dousaine, or in Alexandria to visit the land and information to Mr. Max Ott, Immeuble-Migiche, near the Crown Brewery in Ibrahimieh, every day except Sundays and Holidays from 8 to 4 p.m. 26399-10-10

MAGASINS VICTORIA have secured premises 3 doors from Droguerie Fischer, Rue Scastris, and intend holding a cash CLEARANCE SALE of general stock until September 8. Good bargains in all departments. 26314-6A-3

ORGANIST (temporary) required for All Saints' Church, Ramleh, for September, October and November: two Sunday services, choir practice one evening a week. Please apply to Reverend R. Kynd, Parsonage, Bulkeley. 26317-6-5

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS I want immediately one experienced condenser engineer for Suakin. Apply to Agent, Sudan Government Railways, 4, Cleopatra Street, Alexandria. 26321-9-1

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA, and 35-37 Noble Street LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES:

COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS. SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS. GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS. SUIT CASES, RUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING

Slazenger's Doherty

"E.G.M." Demon.

AND

Ayre's Central

Strung Racquets.

TENNIS BALLS

FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1 A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS, FLANNELS, DRILLS, &c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in Crepe de Chine Ties.

Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING

IN THE BEST MAKES.

PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS

CORK & PITH HELMETS.

CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY

CHEAP PRICES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS,

AND PILLOW CASES.

FLANNELETTES, VIVILLAS AND

CEYLON FLANNELS.

SOAP, PERFUMERY,

RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES,

STUDS, MIRRORS (HAND & TRAVELLING)

FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co., Cairo & Alexandria.

